

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law.

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Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-  
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-  
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-  
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

### Executive Department.

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James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

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James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 REWARD.

CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shroud, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey shirt, a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim, built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,  
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

\$250 REWARD.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&iw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James H. Smith, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

\$250 REWARD.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Smith, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BIRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:  
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1863.

**CANADIAN VIEW OF THE WAR.**—The Southern leaders are about to make their last effort to conquer the independence of the Confederate States. Their new levy is a levy en masse, including every man from 18 to 45, not disabled by bodily infirmity, and no substitutes to be accepted. These severity of this act affords abundant proof of the desperate position of the Confederacy. There is no choice left. If a man is bodily fit, he must fight whether he desires it or not, whether he is willing and able to pay a substitute or not. However pressing may be his business, however great may be the necessities of his family, he has no recourse, he must go to the field. We suspect that this measure will be more easy to enact than to put in force. It is true that very many poor men—white trash and foreigners—have been forced to fight in the Southern armies, but this new rule strikes at higher game. The wealthy, influential, and refined are aimed at and it may be safely said that those who want to fight among those classes are already in the field.

It is doubtful whether the Confederacy would gain much from the services of the unwilling among well to do people, but it is quite certain that to force them from their homes will do more to make the war unpopular in the South than any other measure. Perhaps there will be no rioting; possibly the press will not be allowed to speak out; but discontent will find utterance and grow in strength. Suppose the North had not allowed the wealthy to find substitutes, and that every man from eighteen to forty-five had been called into the field, could the draft have been enforced? Most certainly not. The Southerners have doubtless more staked upon the issue of the war than their Northern brethren, and will submit to greater hardships. But still there are limits to their endurance, and we fancy that the limit has been reached. Opposition to the war may not spring up at once; submission may not be advocated; but zeal will flag and discontent will spread, paralyzing every limb of the Confederacy.

Admittedly, however, this is the last levy the South can make; while the North, if she continues to progress, has ample resources. The contest is henceforth unequal, and, with the most ordinary good management on the part of the Washington government, ought to be finished in a year from this time. The campaign for the present summer is over with the exception of the siege of Charleston; but the fall is at hand, and every effort will be needed on the part of the North to prepare its armies for fresh advances in September and October. It is evident that it would be folly to attempt the subjugation of the trans-Mississippi States while those of the Gulf remain unconquered. With the Mississippi at all points in possession of the North, Texas and Arkansas can give no aid to the eastern part of the Confederacy. It seems probable, therefore, that Vicksburg will be garrisoned, and that the flotilla of gunboats will be made large enough to prevent the establishment of any Confederate force on the banks of the Mississippi, while the main body of the western army of the North will push forward.

Mobile will be probably the first point of attack. The second city of the Gulf, its capture will be of great importance to the Northern cause, and will probably be followed by the seizure of the whole State of Alabama, with which it communicates by river navigation.

A Northern army will probably push into Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, and if these regions, in which there are large numbers of Unionists, can be held, all that remain under the sway of Mr. Jefferson Davis will be the narrow strip on the Atlantic, composed of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The entire coast of even these States, including Charleston and Savannah, may, before winter, be in the possession of the Federals. If we could imagine the Confederate Generals still continuing the war, next spring would witness a grand movement on Richmond from all points of the compass, and its capture as the conclusion of the war. We observe that the leading Administration paper in Washington recommends that there shall be no advance toward Richmond this fall, but that Lee should be merely kept in occupation on the Rappahannock. If he advanced northward, he would be repulsed; if he sent his forces elsewhere, Richmond might then be assailed, but in the meantime the attacking strength of the North should be employed elsewhere. This seems to be sound policy. If the North had never attacked Lee's army at all, it would have been in a better position to-day. It is the only Southern army which can win victories, and, except as Lee, it ought to let that officer alone, till he can be assailed by overwhelming forces. To attack him now would be to run great risk of defeat, and also of encouraging the Confederates to renewed exertions in the Southwest, where they are now weak and where they should be kept down. This programme would bring the end of the war in ample time for the presidential campaign in the fall of 1864, and give Old Abe a chance of re-election, for which he is said to be looking more anxiously than befits him.

[*Toronto (Can.) Globe.*

Speech is too often, not as the Frenchman defines it, the art of concealing thought, but of stifling and suspending it so that there is none to conceal.

**THE MASSACRE.**—Yesterday—the 4th—a white man, who held no commission under any Government, established or assumed, unaccountably in command of a body of negroes—some 45—not one of whom was enlisted or otherwise in the service of the United States, at Island No. 10, sent 11 of these men to the house of a family named Beckman, living near the line in Tennessee, consisting of eight, males and females, with instructions to bring thence two contraband boys, peaceably if possible; but should resistance be offered, to kill every member of the family and to burn their house. They proceeded there and literally fulfilled orders, with the exception of firing the house; they sacked it, however, and in this condition it was found by a party of United States cavalry that happened there by the merest accident, and soon after the massacre took place. Immediately upon ascertaining the direction which the fugitives had taken, the cavalry started in pursuit, overtaking nine of the negroes ere they had crossed to the island. Another was subsequently captured by whom, or where, I was unable to learn; but I understand that ten of the negroes, Dwyer and a man called Fevran, who is suspected of being implicated in some way, are in confinement at Island No. 10, and no doubt remains of all parties concerned having speed and justice done them.

From the appearance of the corpses, and the confession of the negroes, they fought

most desperately, but were overpowered. The mother was away from the house visiting, and her son a lad of thirteen, was also absent at school, at the time. These were the only ones of the whole family who escaped.

[*Cor. St. Louis Dem.*, 11th.]

**General Meade and the Christian Commission.**

The following letter from General Meade is a handsome tribute to the United States Christian Commission:

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 5.  
George H. Stuart, Chairman United States Christian Commission, 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia:

"DEAR SIR: I received recently, through the hands of Mr. Cole, your kind letter of the 27th ultimo. It will afford me very great pleasure to render you every encouragement and facility in my power to prosecute the good and holy work you have entered upon."

"I assure you no one looks with more favor upon the true Christian, who ministers to the spiritual wants of the dying or the physical wants of the wounded, than those who are most instrumental in the line of their duty in causing this suffering; hence you may rest satisfied that in this army your agents and assistants will receive every cooperation, and will be treated with all the consideration due the important and noble work they are engaged upon."

"I shall be glad to hear from you whenever anything occurs requiring my action, and shall always be ready, as far as the exigencies of the service and my authority will permit, to comply with your wishes."

"Very respectfully and truly yours,  
GEO. G. MEADE,  
'Maj. Gen. Commanding'

**Gen. Stuart's Dinner Eaten by Gen. Bu-ford.**

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writing from Brandy Station, Va., 6th inst., says:

Some people have contended that Stuart no longer had command of the rebel cavalry, but that Fitzhugh Lee was the chief of that branch of the army. Whether this be or not, as I before stated, Stuart fought Buford last Saturday, for Buford ate his dinner in a cosy little house, nestled among pine, cedars and jessamine, about one and a half miles from Culpepper, where Gen. Stuart and staff were going to dine. Every luxury and delicacy that could be procured in this poor ransacked country was smiling on the white, spotless linen which covered the table.

The chairs were placed, the wine ready to be uncorked, the piano in the dear little parlor open as it was left but a few minutes before.

The fair occupant of the stool (I hope I am not slandering her features when I call them fair) had no doubt hurried on a sun-bonnet and slipped off to Culpepper. The "Bonnie Blue Flag" would not sound so well in the old parlor, and she feared Gen. Buford and staff could not appreciate her selection of songs.

However, the dinner was appreciated; and if smacking of lips and looks of regret at the fragments they could not eat was of any significance, the dishes prepared by these kind people met with the appreciation of all the partakers.

[From the *Maysville Eagle.*] MAYSVILLE, KY., August 10th, '63.  
Editor's Eagle:

In giving the official vote of the county of Mason for Representatives in your paper, you make it appear that I was a candidate. I did, it is true, receive a few votes at several of the precincts, but I really was not a candidate. Please say so in your paper.

L. BOGGIN.

**MYSTERIC DISAPPEARANCE OF CONSCRIPTS.**—One hundred and seventeen conscripts and substitutes—the latter having received from \$200 to \$300 each—arrived safely and in good order from New Haven in the steamer Continental yesterday. It was remarked as something rather extraordinary that none of them attempted to escape on the way—the expectation being that a large number would jump overboard at some point of the journey and try to swim ashore. On their arrival at Peck Slip, a strong guard was stationed at the gangways and all about the decks. It is certain that not a soldier's uniform passed them. But when the 117 were called to muster on deck, forty made no response either personally or by proxy. As the whole number was known to have been on board ten minutes before the boat landed, a search was made in the coal bins and other obscure corners, but without finding a trace of the missing forty. The mystery of their disappearance finally leaked out. The men had found a place where they could drop themselves into the water without observation, and then swam under the paddle to the dock, where they were helped out by friends ashore. The fugitives scattered through the city. The residue of the men were taken to the Park Barracks.

[*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

**SUMMARY EXECUTION FOR MUTINY.**—A letter dated at Morris Island, Charleston harbor, on the 30th ultimo, says:

"A day or two since in Colonel Montgomery's Second South Carolina Regiment, one of the privates in company D, a black negro, refused to obey an order given him by his officer. The officer of the day reported his mutinous conduct to the Colonel, who instructed the officer to inform the negro that he was not trifling with him, and that if he then refused to obey the order to go to the guard house—an attempt to execute which he had before resisted—he would be at once shot down. The officer of the day approached the negro, warned him of the consequence of refusing to obey his order, and again ordered him to the guard house. The negro did not move, and the officer then informed him it he did not obey before he counted three he should fire. One, two, three, were slowly told off; three seconds elapsed after the word three was pronounced, and, the negro not obeying, the officer shot him down, mortally wounding him. The salutary example was not lost upon the rest of the regiment. It had an excellent effect and insubordination will hereafter rarely occur in the Second South Carolina Volunteers. Col. Montgomery's style of discipline is regarded as the only efficacious one for the negro regiments, whose peculiar temperaments require that punishment, to be effectual, should follow close on the heels of any delinquency of duty."

An old Dutchman who had joined the temperance society was taken sick, and sent to the doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries' weight, "eight drams make one ounce." "Mein Gott!" says the Dutchman, "dat ish de temperance for me. I didn't get put six drams before, now I gets eight."

A wine merchant, having sent a sample of wine to Lord Derby, which he averred was specific for the gout, subsequently wrote, asking for an order. The Earl replied, presenting his compliments to Mr. ——&c, and begged to say he had tasted the wine sent—but preferred the gout.

**A TIN MINE IN MISSOURI.**—The discovery of a tin mine in Missouri is announced by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*. If the report be true and the mine workable, no more important discovery has been recently made public. We have heretofore been entirely dependent upon England and the East Indies for our supply of this important metal. The writer alluded to says in his communication:

"The lode has a northeasterly and southwesterly bearing, extending nearly one mile, and the two deepest shafts are about three-quarters of a mile apart. The tract embraces about one thousand acres, but the ore is not thought to underlie the whole of it. The great body of the ore lies nestling in a beautiful valley at the foot of three mountains, whose bases approach each other on a gentle slope, and at the head of a ravine running up from Saint Francois river and St. Louis' creek among the mountains. These mountains are separated by pretty rivulets running down their sides and gather into one at their bases, making a fine and enduring stream of water, flowing the whole length of the tract, and in abundance for all mining purposes. The ore doubtless extends under what is called the Blue Mountain, if it does not also under the other two mountains."

**A GRAVEYARD WASHED AWAY.**—A sad incident of the severe rainstorm of last Tuesday which was felt with more or less force over most of the State, was the washing away of portions of the graveyard in Moravia, Cayuga county, (N. Y.) It being rumored in the village that Dry Creek, swollen beyond all precedent, was fast undermining the western portions of the cemetery, a large crowd hastened thither, with spades and shovels, in hope that they might exhume the remainder of their friends ere the water could reach them. But the hope was in vain, and coffin after coffin was seen to be washed from its resting place, mingling promiscuously with stumps, trees, and drift wood of every description. About an acre of soil was washed away to the depth of twenty feet, and, as some of the coffins fell out, the rough boxes would strike on end, burst, and leave an exposed coffin, the cover of which coming off, its contents would pitch headlong into the torrents. Altogether sixteen bodies were thus swept away, only eight of which had been recovered up to Wednesday noon.—*Albany Argus.*

#### Woman's Education.

At no period in the world's history has woman occupied so high a position, intellectually, as at the present day; such is the boast of our civilization. It is now a question whether she can be taught the abstract sciences and the elements of a classical education; but she is drugged with an indiscriminate jumble of dead languages and living sciences, mathematics and ethics, galvanized with showy accomplishments—all completed and set out in the world a mature young lady, at an age when her elder brother is still with his tutor. It is easy to guess what kind of a rehash of intellectual knowledge such a woman will be able to serve up to her children, when, after a few years given to the bewildering maze of fashionable life, she assumes a new dignity among the matrons of the land. There is no doubt that woman is as capable of receiving a classical education as man. The trouble lies, rather, in that forcing process which oppresses the brain at the expense of health and a comprehension of her studies.

American beauty is fragile; hence the undue haste in exhibiting it to the world. They suffice us, however, that this fragility is attributable to the same causes, and that with proper and gradual development of the brain-power, and a proportionate degree of culture betwixt on physical education American girls might be made to compete successfully in health and strength with their English cousins. Mrs. Jameson treats the subject very truthfully in her "Characteristics of Women." As, for instance: "It appears to me that the condition of women in society, as at present constructed, is fatal in itself—injurious to them. That the education of women, as at present conducted, is founded in mistaken principles, and tends fearfully to increase the sum of misery and error in both sexes."

A time is coming, perhaps, when the education of women will be considered with a view to their future destination as the mothers and nurses of statesmen and legislators, and the cultivation of their powers of reflection and moral feeling supersede the exciting drudgery by which they are crammed with knowledge and accomplishments.

[*National Quarterly Review.*

**A BUTTERFLY RAID.**—A correspondent of the California Mountain Messenger, writing from a place called Gardiner's Point, Sierra county, describes a certain phenomena as follows:

While here we witnessed a curious phenomenon, which had, we were informed, been in progress for several day.

Large quantities of brown butterflies, of full size, were passing in a constant torrent toward the north, as far as the eye could reach. A similar migration was observed a few years since, followed by their return southward a month later, in a very exhausted state apparently, as many of them strewed the ground, filling the ditches to some extent, in some cases, as to choke up the screens. The succeeding seasons were followed by small millers and worms, which in some places destroyed almost every sign of vegetation.

**CURIOS DISCOVERY OF A MISSING WILL.**—The Hartford (Conn.) Courant says:

George Martinson, a gentleman well advanced in years, and well known in this city, died some eight or nine months ago, leaving a handsome property. His heirs were his widow and two or three children. There was also an adopted daughter. Careful search was made, but no will could be discovered; so the estate went into probate. The six months allowed were just expiring, and the next day the property was to be divided among the heirs. The Press says that day the widow noticed an old pair of pantaloons of her husband's hanging in the cellar way, and gave them to an Irish woman at work for her, saying she could wash them up, and may be they'd be good for something. As she took them to the wash tub she felt a paper in one of the pockets. It was the missing will.

Among the bequests it gave the house and lot, worth \$5,000, to the adopted daughter.

At Hartford (Conn.), a colored hotel waiter who had been drafted made up his mind to get an exemption certificate. Being sound himself, he procured a colored brother with a weak knee to go before the surgeon and personate himself, the unsound leg being sufficient, he supposed, to get him clear.

But the leg was not quite unsound enough. The surgeon "passed" him, and the "provo" held him as an able-bodied soldier in Uncle Abraham's army. This scared the darky with a lame leg almost to death. Turning a little pale in the face, he declare, "Lor a massa, sar, I ain't hight—ain't no sooger at all!"

"Who are you?" "O, sar, I come just for de lame leg, to get him clear of the draft; dat's all; 'tis Martin. I can't go to de war—can't be killed down Souf; Lor a mighty bress you, let me go."

With this explanation, the facts seemed clear enough, and in twenty minutes both of the colored gentlemen were in the lockup. One will "go," probably, and game-legged one will get punished for his attempt to defraud. The draft is a great stimulant of genius.

**JOHN M. BOTT'S "COMMODORE."**—The Nashville Union says Gen. Rosecrans captured, at or near Winchester, the celebrated horse Commodore, formerly the property of John M. Botts of Virginia, confiscated and sold to Maj. Gen. Polk for \$16,000; and has notified Government at Washington of the capture of this noble animal. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Dr. Brownlow to take charge of the horse, take good care of him, and, at the proper time, forward him to Kentucky or Ohio, to be sold, and if Mr. Botts is entitled to the proceeds, the law provides a method of recovering them through the Court of Claims. No other mode of restoring the horse to Mr. Botts is, at this time, practicable. Mr. Botts has stood faithfully by the Union under great difficulties; this gave each brother more than his share—the eldest nine, the next six, and the youngest two—and still left to the Prince the one he had added.

**IMPORTANT TO THE FASHIONABLE.**—The Empress Eugenie has for several years had the reputation of setting the fashion, in dress for all the women of the civilized world. If we may believe the usually well informed French correspondent of the London Spectator, her husband the Emperor, has begun to perform the same office for his sex. That writer assures us that "Napoleon" has of late introduced the fashion of removing his bat with his left hand when saluting. The elegants of Vichy quickly imitated him, the *gandins* [kid gloves] of Paris already adopt the custom.

We hasten to communicate this important intelligence to our readers at the watering places; and advise the leaders of the mode to engage private parlors at once, have them properly furnished with mirrors, and practice assiduously this left hand method. They will be awkward at first no doubt; but perseverance will accomplish wonders; and it will be an event to be the first at Saratoga or Newport to introduce the new fashion. In the meantime all left handed men ought to be promptly expelled from the fashionable gatherings, as interlopers.—[*N. Y. Post.*

WE have never thought that the system of volunteering had been exhausted or had proved inadequate. Once or twice, when in full tide of success, the Government has stopped it. Last year four hundred thousand men out of six hundred thousand called for were raised in a very short time. In New Jersey the quota is being rapidly made up. By the operation of bounties volunteers may be had in any reasonable numbers. Had the system been urgently put in practice early in the spring, as many volunteers would be in the army by September 1, as the draft will furnish of conscripts.

**ROMANCE OF WAR.**—W. J. Henton and Abner Owings, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, two of the men captured at Franklin, Ky., about three weeks ago, by the rebel Captain Howard and thirty-five men, regained their freedom a few days since in a decidedly romantic way. They had been dragged about from "pillar to post," as captives, for two weeks, and had suffered all the fatigues incident to the rebel cavalry service. Finally they were domiciled at a house in Eastern Kentucky, where one rebel was left to guard them while the command went off to make a raid of three or four days. The woman of the house where they were quartered proved to be strongly Union, and exerted herself to render the prisoners comfortable, and expressing her sympathy for their fate, indifferently altogether as to the presence of their captor, with whom she managed to keep on good terms, however. She secretly resolved to liberate the prisoners, and used the first opportunity to apprise them of her plan, and direct them how to act. On the third night of their captivity, they were notified to be ready. She artfully prevailed on the guard to leave his post for half an hour, in the meantime suppressing effectually all suspicion of her patriotic design. During the absence of the guard, the two Kentuckians, with the counsel of their benefactress, "cut stick," and rejoined the regiment at Franklin where they were received with the greatest joy. The patriotic dame not only conferred upon them the happiest boon of their lives, but enabled them to communicate to the proper officers much valuable information which they had gathered respecting the whereabouts and operations of the rebel guerrillas in Kentucky.

[*Nashville Press*, 12th.]

**NOTICE.**—I hereby give that I will apply to the Board of Directors of the Frankfort Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Road Company for a renewal of a Certificate for 10% share of Stock, No. 10 to 20%, in said Company, at their meeting, in the month of October next, the certificate, which was heretofore given me, having been lost.

R. A. BRAWNER.

August 7, 1863-1m.

**Farm for Sale.**

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

MONDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1863.

**The New York Riots**

It is intimated that there are many indications of an intended renewal, by rioters, of the recent acts of mob law, in the city of New York, in case the draft should be enforced. It is said that the mischievous element is busily engaged forming opposition to the draft, and that, unless the Government is prompt to take measures for the enforcement of the law, it is feared by many that the most serious riots are yet to be re-ordered.

The Government having taken a position in regard to this matter, it would be a shame and a disgrace to, not only, the nation, but to all who are invested with authority, if a lawless and bloodthirsty mob is permitted to have its way, not only in opposition to law and constituted authority, but in the wholesale plunder, burning and murder which has characterized such demonstrations. We are not admirers of the motives which governed the men who originated the conscript law, having always believed it to be unnecessary; but, if having become a law, and having been already enforced in many parts of the nation, we are for its rigid, just and impartial enforcement. Above all, in these times of civil commotion, when the worst influences and the worst men, are abroad, to work the ruin of the country, not only by their treason, but by their lawlessness, the Government ought to be doubly vigilant to crush the first manifestation of mobocracy, wherever and whenever they may appear. This tendency to resist law is becoming too common, and, unless checked by a wise, firm and just policy, will prove, in the end, a far more terrible enemy to Union, to society, to liberty and Government, than the rebellion. It is an enemy to be feared—to be dreaded beyond all other enemies in a free nation. It becomes, in the hands of bad men, an enemy, against which every good citizen, every lover of order, every patriot, should set his face.

**PAB NOBILE FRATRUM.**—Adjutant General gathered together in the business of recruiting Thomas and Fred Douglass have been associating regiments and renting out Southern plantations. The Commercial says Fred is worth half a dozen General Thomases.

**The Cincinnati Commercial** classifies the people of the United States into four divisions as follows:

1. The Abolitionists proper, who are for the Union if slavery can be abolished, and not otherwise.
2. The pro-slavery men, who would rather see the war fail to restore the Union, than to see it succeed in the restoration slavery should be extinguished.
3. The Union men proper, who are for the territorial integrity of the Union, first and last, willing to see slavery restored or preserved, as may best maintain the Union; holding, if anti-slavery in sentiment, to the Websterian doctrine, that "Liberty and Union" are, indeed, "one and inseparable now and forever."
4. The fanatical fighters for Southern independence, prepared, in the last resort, to end slavery, in the mad hope of destroying the Union.

The supporters of the Administration, whose energies are directed to the maintenance of the war, as the case stands, comprise the first and third of these divisions.

**THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.**—The Maysville Eagle, urging the claims of Harrison Taylor, Esq., as Speaker of the House of Representatives, says:

The position has never, in the history of Kentucky, been given to any one from this section of the State, which has been entirely overlooked in the distribution of offices. The candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and for all the State offices, were taken from Central, Southern, and Western Kentucky; none from the northeastern part of the State, which has given a large Union majorities and as many soldiers in proportion to population as any other section. Mr. Taylor was solicited by many members of the General Assembly and by influential gentlemen from all parts of the State to become a candidate for Governor, and there is every reason to believe that the position would have been tendered to him had not that negation of self which ever characterizes his public conduct caused him to decline the use of his own name in connection with the office, and to warmly advocate the nomination of the gentleman who was selected by the Convention. At Louisville he was placed in nomination for the Lieut. Governorship by his friends, who were very numerous in that body and very zealous in advocating his claims. He immediately arose and withdrew his name, and placed that of Col. Jacob in nomination, and threw his whole influence in his favor. His reason for this was, that as the candidate for Governor was of Whig antecedents, the second place should be given to a Democrat whose devotion to his country had been proved in the day of trial. One of the Editors of the Journal standing by us at the time, remarked: "Taylor always does everything gracefully."

But we would be doing him injustice were we to give only these reasons for urging his election to the position we have named. He has served two terms in the House of Representatives, being the third, and one term of four years in the Senate. He was a Senator during the winter of 1860-61, so full of peril to Kentucky, his strong sense and ready discernment frequently being of great influence in preventing the State from drifting into the rebellion. During the frequent sessions of the last General Assembly, he was recognized as one of the most able, useful, industrious, and patriotic members of the House of Representatives, and, if the decision was left to the old members, his election would be assured. Of unswerving Unionism, he has never gone into radical extremes. His evenness of temper, strong good sense, quick decision, unbending firmness and yet kindly conciliation, and his inflexible justice all admirably qualify him for a presiding officer. With no desire of disparaging others, we say that no one who has been elected would fill the place with greater satisfaction to the House, with more of dignity, and with more credit to himself and his immediate constituents than Harrison Taylor.

**KILLED BY LIGHTNING.**—On Sunday, about one o'clock P. M., during a light shower, John Hamilton, company K, Seventh Kentucky cavalry, was struck by lightning while on picket duty near Nashville, on the Hardin pine, and killed instantly. Two soldiers, who were on duty with him, were prostrated, and remained senseless half an hour.

**Election Returns.**

We have received the following election returns from the Clerk's of the several County Courts:

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....447  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....31  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieut. governor.....456  
William B. Read, for lieut. governor.....7  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general.....421  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.....4  
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer.....423  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.....4  
Wm. T. Samuels, for auditor.....428  
Grant Green, for auditor.....429  
James A. Dawson, for register.....429  
Thomas J. Frazier, for register.....429  
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.....432  
Thomas C. McKee, sup't pub instruction.....382  
H. Grider, for congress.....4  
T. C. Wimperis, for congress.....86  
T. A. Alexander, for state senate.....450

**HENDERSON COUNTY.**

Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....266  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....138  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieut. governor.....255  
William B. Read, for lieut. governor.....132  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general.....256  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.....129  
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer.....253  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.....128  
Wm. T. Samuels, for auditor.....246  
Grant Green, for auditor.....143  
James A. Dawson, for register.....247  
Thomas J. Frazier, for register.....130  
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.....249  
Thomas C. McKee, sup't pub instruction.....129  
George H. Yeaman, for congress.....287  
John McHenry, for congress.....219  
W. R. Kinney, was elected representative.....219

**LAWRENCE COUNTY.**

Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....594  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....92  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieut. governor.....592  
William B. Read, for lieut. governor.....60  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general.....594  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.....593  
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer.....595  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.....43  
Wm. T. Samuels, for auditor.....592  
Grant Green, for auditor.....594  
James A. Dawson, for register.....48  
Thomas J. Frazier, for register.....587  
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.....46  
Thomas C. McKee, sup't pub instruction.....685  
Wm. H. Wadsworth, for congress.....152  
Thos S Brown, for congress.....730  
D. W. Johns, for representative.....730

**NELSON COUNTY.**

Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....443  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....225  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieut. governor.....455  
William B. Read, for lieut. governor.....456  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general.....456  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.....456  
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer.....423  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.....423  
Wm. T. Samuels, for auditor.....423  
Grant Green, for auditor.....423  
James A. Dawson, for register.....423  
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.....423  
Thomas C. McKee, sup't pub instruction.....423  
A. Harding, for congress.....423  
W. J. Heady, for congress.....423  
W. Elliott, for representative.....423  
F. G. Murphy, for representative.....423

**WAYNE COUNTY.**

Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....531  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....89  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieut. governor.....532  
William B. Read, for lieut. governor.....532  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general.....532  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.....532  
Jas. H. Garrard, for treasurer.....532  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.....532  
Wm. T. Samuels, for auditor.....532  
Grant Green, for auditor.....532  
James A. Dawson, for register.....532  
Thomas J. Frazier, for register.....532  
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.....532  
Thomas C. McKee, sup't pub instruction.....532  
R. M. Bradley, for congress.....532  
R. W. Tuttle, for representative.....532

**OBITUARY.**

On the 3d instant, Mrs. MARTHA A., wife of Col. L. A. Berry, of Woodford county, died, in the 54th year of her age. Her illness was caused by dropsy of the chest, for which several months she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. In her death the community, as well as her beloved family, has sustained an irreparable loss. A consistent and true christians, in practice as well as profession, she filled every sphere of duty and usefulness with unfaltering fidelity. Association with her was a sure bond of sympathy, and all, of every age and condition, yielded her their full measure of tenderness and respect. Truly, to her was love her universal kindness and considerate consideration of others, and the mystic ties that bound all hearts to hers. Indeed, all womanly virtues seemed to combine to form one of earth's rarest, brightest jewels; all Christian virtues to make her one of the purest ornaments of the church. All, who have come within the sphere of her influence, will realize a personal affliction in her death. If friends feel thus, who can estimate the grief of those who have always experienced her tenderest interest and watchful care? Oh! that we all may emulate her excellent virtues, as we appreciate her noble and irreproachable character!

Alas! she has gone—her heart, cold and still, Will beat not again with pure loving thrill.

We sigh that she's gone, but angels rejoice,

For Heaven has heard the glad sound of her voice.

AUG. 6, 1863.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Died, at Beech Home, near Dalton, Georgia, on the 8th of July, 1863, in the seventy-second year of her age, and after a long and peaceful married life, Mrs. Anna, nee, wife of Dr. W. H. Edwards, a devout christian, a devoted wife, a fond and exemplary mother, a sincere friend and kind neighbor, endeared to the poor wherever she went, ready to relieve their distress, and still more by the sympathizing patience with which she listened to their troubles, and encouraged them by her good counsels to bear their hard lot with christian fortitude.

All who saw her after death exclaimed, "how beautiful!" all who knew her in life, thought her "how lovely!"

In her last moments, after leaving kind messages of love to all her children, and to many of her friends, by nature with failing breath and at intervals, she strength, repeated, the salutation: "Lord! bless my old friends! I have no more kind feeling to any one in the world. Bless the Lord! Bless his holy name! You must all try to live nearer to God. I have one there (in heaven) to lend a helping hand, and one to meet me at the door, my angel child, my sixteen year old sainted child! Pray, pray, all of you; pray without ceasing, pray for me, for He is able even now to raise me up from this bed. He will answer the prayers of those who pray aright. I feel perfectly quiet. Peace, peace, my work is done. I have done all the good I could for myself and others. Yes, I feel willing to go whither the Lord may call me. Thank the Lord! Praise his name! His grace is all sufficient. Oh! my abiding faith is so strong! Bless the Lord! Glory to His Holy name! In this happy frame of mind she died, retaining her consciousness unclouded to the last. To such, death is but

the entrance to a brighter life.

The proposals must not in the aggregate exceed one thousand dollars.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed.

"Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

D. C. WICKLIFFE.

August 12, 1863-wkwid.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHAAS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853.

August 12, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and 61-2.

August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce A. B. JAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and 61-2.

August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, of the next Legislature.

August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, of the next Legislature.

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## STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies  
of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOU-  
SAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

## ASSETS.

Par Value. Market Val.  
Real Estate unincumbered..... \$87,963 15  
Cash on hand and in Bank..... 88,999 92  
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit..... 111,968 05

Hartford & P. & F. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. & F. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad,  
(Convent.) Mt'gde B'ds,  
7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(G'l M't) Mt'gde B'ds,  
7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,  
(2d Mort.) Mt'gde B'ds,  
7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 25,000 25,500 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d  
Mort.) Mt'gde B'ds,  
7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'de  
Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'rct.,  
semi-annual interest..... 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'rct.,  
semi-annual interest..... 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,  
Mt'gde Bonds, 6 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co.,  
Mt'gde Bonds, 6 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
Mt'gde Bonds, 6 p'rct.,  
semi-annual interest..... 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
Mt'gde Bonds, 6 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 p'rct.,  
semi-annual int..... 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wa-  
ter), 6 per cent., semi-an-  
nual interest..... 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 p'rct.,  
quarterly..... 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent., semi-annual int..... 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'rct.,  
semi-annual interest..... 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,  
(1883 & 1888), 6 per cent.,  
annual interest..... 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
per cent., semi-annual int..... 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds  
1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 205,000 200,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds  
1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual  
interest..... 125,000 135,000 00

United States [5-20a] Cou-  
pon Bonds 1852, 6 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 100,000 100,000 00

U.S. Treasury Notes, (Au-  
gust,) 7-3-10 p.r.c., semi-  
annual interest..... 57,300 60,185 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent.,  
semi-annual interest..... 10,000 10,500 00

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my  
hand the day and year above written.

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k,  
New York City.....

200 Shares North River, B'k  
Stock, N. Y. City.....

300 Shares Bank of N. Y.  
Stock, N. Y. City.....

200 Shares B'k North Amer-  
icas S'k, N. Y. City.....

200 Shares Bank of the Re-  
public S'k, N. Y. City.....

400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock,  
New York City.....

400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k,  
New York City.....

500 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k,  
N. Y. City.....

400 Shares Union Bank S'k,  
N. Y. City.....

150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and  
Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City.....

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.  
Stock, N. Y. City.....

Total assets of Company.....

## 487

Hart.....

Total.....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Meade.....

Adair.....

Hardin.....

Bullitt.....

Marion.....

Washington.....

Nelson.....

Spencer.....

Taylor.....

Green.....

Shelby.....

Anderson.....

Total.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson.....

Oldham.....

Henry.....

Owen.....

Total.....

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Gallatin.....

Harrison.....

Boone.....

Trimble.....

Grant.....

Kenton.....

Campbell.....

Pendleton.....

Bracken.....

Carroll.....

Total.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Nicholas.....

Bourbon.....

Clark.....

Saylors.....

Jessamine.....

Woodford.....

Franklin.....

Mercer.....

Boyle.....

Lincoln.....

Total.....

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Perry.....

Breathitt.....

Letcher.....

Harlan.....

Knox.....

Clay.....

Owsley.....

Whitley.....

Laurel.....

Jackson.....

Estill.....

Madison.....

Rockcastle.....

Garrard.....

Pulaski.....

Casey.....

Wayne.....

Total.....

NINTH DISTRICT.

Mason.....

Lewis.....

Greenup.....

Boyd.....

Powell.....

Rowan.....

Carter.....

Lawrence.....

Morgan.....

Johnson.....

Floyd.....

Pike.....

Magoffin.....

Montgomery.....

Bath.....

Total.....

RECAPITULATION

First district.....

Second district.....

Third district.....

Fourth district.....

Sixth district.....

Seventh district.....

Eighth district.....

Ninth district.....

Total.....

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct  
statement of the number of men furnished by  
each Congressional District to the United States  
army, as taken from the records of this Department.

Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1863.

JOHN W. FINNEL,  
Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers.

NOTICE.

THESE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON  
county jail, a negro man calling himself PORTER  
DIXON. He is about 30 years of age, weighs  
about 175 pounds, and a quick spoken, of a deep  
black color. Says he belongs to Thomas Dixon  
of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove proper-  
ty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as  
the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863-1m.

RECAPITULATION

First district.....

Second district.....

Third district.....

Fourth district.....

Fifth district.....

Sixth district.....

Seventh district.....

Eighth district.....

Ninth district.....

Total.....

FIRST DISTRICT.

Fulton.....

Hickman.....

Ballard.....

McCracken.....

Graves.....